## CATTLE POISONING IN NEW JERSEY.

OUR HACKENSACK CORRESPONDENCE.

Extensive Cattle Poisoning about the Pali-ordes—The Accused a Wealthy Landowner in New Jersey and Largely Interested in the Virginin and Jersey Coust Oyster Trade—A Litigions Litigant. HACHEMBER, N. J., Sept. 1, 1806.

HACKERBACE, N. J., Sept. 1, 1866.
On the 31st of August Elisha Ruckman, a reputed wealthy citizen of Closter, Bergen county, N. J., w arraigned before the Circuit Court of this county—austice Beadle presiding; associates, Post, Zabriski—and Terhune—on a charge of "malicious mischief" in District Atterney Banta, Knapp, Hopper, and W agfield on behalf of the State; ex-Chancellor Williams on and Wortendyke for the prisoner. The crime dev looped itself in the form of cattle poisoning. Ruck man is a large landed proprietor in this county, and was a number of tracts of land near and forming the proprietor of the Palisades. ianced proprietor in this county, and was a number of irracts of land near and forming | art of the Palisades. He is well known in New York as an extensive oyster cealer, and trades in this specie ay on some of the most noted oyster banks of 'arginia and the Jersey coast. His property near the Palisades is without fences, or any tangible lines of demarcation, as is alposet all the land in its immediate vicinity, and the property of the land in its immediate vicinity, and the property in the land in its immediate. of heir having been poisoned wilfully. Heaps of what peppeared to be Indian meal and salt were found laid in different portions of the property, and these upon examination have been found to contain large quantities of arsenic. Suspicion pointed to Ruckman as the party who had caused the death of the cattle, and he was indicted. An indictment, however, is nothing new to him, as his principal notoriety in this section is acquired from his littigious proclivities, he being continually involved in law suits on some pretext or other, and for the energetic manner in which he contests cases in which he foreign the interior courts decide against him. One of these latter is a case in which he objected to paying his proportion of the county bounty tax. The case on its first argument was, as a matter of course, decided against him, and he immediately carried it to the Court of Appeals. There the original judgment was confirmed, and he now has it before the Supreme Court of the United States. In such a case there cannot be the shadow of a chance for him, as such a precedent would lead to endless lingation on the part of persons subject to the tax, and finally to repudiation of the debt by the people.

I live in Tappantown; I have lived there about four years; I know the defendant; I was owner of four head of cattle; they were out on pasture in the mountains; all the neighbors pastured their cattle there; about a year ace Ruckman asked me if I had any cattle there; I said I had; he said if I did not take them out of there he would kill them; I told him I did not think he dared do it; he said he would "shoot or poison them by the eternal Jeaus Christ, and all the cattle in the mountains," his was about six weeks before the sattle died; my oxen deed in September; four oxen died, worth over \$400; my son-in-law told me there was something the matter with my cattle.

By the Court—My son told me about it on Thursday or Priday. I saw them on Sunday; had them examined by Mr. Auxin.

By the Court.—My son tool me about it on Thursday or Priday, I saw them on Sunday; had them examined by Mr. Austin.

Examination continued—Three of them on that Sunday were in the field; the other was found dead about a hundred yards from the spring; I know nothing of what was found in the oxen except what Austin told me; I saw no bran or meal in the mountains; the other oxen died in my field; about a month after they died I went up to the spring (on Ruckman's land) and found the other ox dead; I think he had been dead a month; he was considerably decomposed.

Cross-examined—Had the conversation with Ruckman coming down the Lock lane, about the 1st of August; we were each of us alone in our wagons; I told him I had cattle in the mountains; he said I must take them away or he would kill them. (The repeating of the profiance language used in expressing this determination was objected to by prisoner's counsel.) Don't know that I had a right to lot my oxen run at large; my cattle have run over the mountains since I was a boy; I had not seen Ruckman within a week before this; have lived in Rockiand county; found them in Bergen county; saw no meal in the mountains; my ox had been eaten by the degs; could identify my ox by his horns and hide; he was a dark red ox; had owned him about three or four years; had no particular marks on his horns. By the Court.—Found my ox within two hundred yards from the spring.

isstified that he knew Ruckman; lived half a mile north of Ruckman; had cattle in the mountains; they were not possoned; had heard Ruckman say he would poison wery creater; he caught on the mountains; told me he would not have my cattle there; these mountains have always been looked upon as common for miles in that direction; I found six or seven heaps of rock sait and ladian meal on the mountains; I put it under a stone; took like. Austin there; he took some of it away; I lost a horse by potson; all the meal was found on Ruckman's had; my horse died about frieen minutes after I found him; know other parties who lost horses and cattle there; my horse had been rouning on Ruckman's property; there were no fonces.

my horse had been running on Rackman's by; there were no fences.

e examined:—I lived in a house of Ruckman's; trouble with him when I left it.

A NUMERS OF OTHER WITHERS'S I to hearing Ruckman threaten to destroy cattle; heaps of salt, meal, and cracked corn on the ins, and to the fact of their own as well as the other parties dying from poison; one withes that Ruckman told him that "if he (witness, that Ruckman's property that he keep his cattle off Ruckman's property that he haske witness a poor man." Some new facts were from

elicited from

THE THENTHORY OF MRS. LAVINIA ANTHONY,
who, being sworn, deposed as follows:—I live on top of
the Palisades; I was washing at the spring, near the
middle of last October; is might have been later, it was
gotting quite cold; Ruckman came along in his wagon;
had in the wagon what appeared to be a peach basket;
an aged gentleman was with him; Ruckman asked what
I was doing there, if I had no water at home; I said no;
I asked him if he had any objections; he said not; told
me he came near shooting my dog; I asked him why he
did not; said his gun would not go of; I said it
was a pity; he asked me if that was the principal place
the cattle came to drink; I said I hought it was: asked

we lest one yoke of oxen; one died at Claus; the other came home; they were running in common; the people have been in the habit of pasturing in common for seventeen or eighteen years; Austin came and got a part of the casties that had died.

Cross-examined—I judged the age of the gentleman with Mr. Ruckman by his har being gray; I did'nt pay a great deal of attention to him; he was a stranger to me; Inomson fdrove his cows down to water; it was three-quaiters of a mile to his house; I couldn't tell if he had water nearer home; he had nothing in his hand when he came up; he said he found some of Ruckman's poison; we went up; I saw it as quick as Thomson; it new where he know the there only long enough to water his cows; that is what we scraped up (a portion of the alleged poison was produced in court; each of us took some; scraped if up pretty clean with our hands; we each took till we gathered it up; I gave part of mine to Austin within about a week; there was rising ground on each side of us; he went north over the rising ground on each side of us; he went north over the rising ground; Ruckman was pretty well on top of the hill when he got out; found the stuff near the top of the hill; when he got out; found the stuff near the top of the hill; when he was away Ruckman came back; he was gone when she came back; went home in the afternoon, after washing; it was in October, rent time; my sister-in-law and daughter were there while in the terron after washing; it was in October, rent time; my sister-in-law and daughter were there while in the three; didn't see him crack nuts and eat them; well towards top of the hill where I found the stuff; hill anot very steep; was rish beside the wagon track; inster-in-law and daughter are not here; when I went to the top of the hill to see what Ruckman was doing I went about twenty or thrivy the old man get out of his wagon and work; in ster-in-law and daughter were there when I went to the top of the hill to see what Ruckman from the paring; I looked at him till he got in th

TESTIMONY OF REA RARAH WHITELE.

Ren. Bursh Weible testified that she recollected the
day as the apring spoken of by former witness; that was
the day on which Ruckman was there; I left him at the

me, and took it." An nearly full; I took it with me; went around the Jr. Alan house, and found five other heaps of somethine. I that looked like coarse salt; I put the salt under a stone; the salt looked as if just thrown down; on the corner where Ruckman's wagon had turned to go around I found a heap of Indian meal and salt mi go around I found a heap of Indian meal and salt mi go around I found a heap of Indian meal and turned to go around I found a heap of Indian meal and the go around I gave the stuff in my pall to Ans en in two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an two or three weeks afterwards; I kept it in a cro an the other; I passed along by the wagon road; followed the track of Ruckman's wagon; I followed the wagon track to the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned at the back of the house I mentioned; it had there turned

at the Occidental Hotel, 622 Broadway, and, although well acquainted in the city, he fell into bad company on Fri-day night and was robbed of a diamond cross breastpin, valued at \$160. While conversing with Anna Bunting, living in Crosby street, near Spring, Mr. Schenck lost his breastpin, but did not miss it till after reaching the street. Subsequently, hearing that Anna had a diamond cross answering the description of the one stolen from him, Mr. Schenck secured the services of the captain of the Sixth recinct and a detective from beadquarters, who called upon Anna, to whom they made known their business. She stoutly denied all knowledge of the missing property; but on making a search the pin was found secreted between her nether garments, and secured. The officers took Anna to the station house, and yesterday she was arraigned before Justice Dowling and fully committed for trial. Anna denies steading the pin, but says she found it lying on the floor of her room.

Strange Business for a Waiter. —Ferdinand Bush is a waiter, but instead of sticking to his legitimate business

STRANGE BUSINESS FOR A WAITER.—Ferdinand Bush is a waiter, but instead of sticking to his legitimate business he tried his hand at a new calling, not strictly in accordance with the laws of the country, and by diverging from the path of rectitude Ferdinand fell into the bands of an officer. Seeing an express wagon standing in front of store 117 John street, Ferdinand cautiously approached the vehicle, and seizing therefrom cloth for making costs valued at \$150 started off on a full run. When nearly a block distant, Mr. Fhilip A. Raiph, of the above number, discovered the theft, and giving chase caused the fugitive's arrest with the property in his possession. Bush was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling, and committed to the Tombs for trial. The accused is thirty-five years of age, and lives in Frankfort street.

Alloged Therr of Money.—Mr. Samuel H. Scripture,

thirty-five years of ago, and lives in Frankfort street.

Alleged First of Money.—Mr. Samuel H. Scripture, doing business at No. 56 Liberty street, yesterday caused the arrest, by a Third precinct detective, of Edward Bennett, on a charge of stealing a wallet containing ninety-eight dollars. The wallet was in a pocket of Mr. Scripture's coat, which hung up in the rear of the store. The larceny took place over a month ago, since which time Bennett has been absent. The wallet, minus the money, was found in possession of the prisoner's wife. Justice Dowling held the accused for trial in default of bail.

Answer Mindedness.—William Clune and Hugh McCloskey are absent minded. The fault is not a vulgar one:

key are absent minded. The fault is not a vulgar one yreater men than they have been so. Their exhibition of this failing is, however, decidedly common place and of this failing is, nowever, declaredy common place and objectionable. It is said that on Saturday last, in a ni of abstraction, they climbed upon the front of an ice cart and helped themselves to a couple of dealers, all in ponnies. Officers No. 1,668, of the Nineteenth precinct—these officers have no sympathy with such mental failings—arrested and Justice Kelly, likewise unsympathetic, committed them yesterday for trial.

A FORKNOON AT THE ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.—A

pathetic, committed them yesterday for trial.

A FORKNOON AT THE ESSEX MARKER POLICE COURT.—A hearty looking man comes in as soon as the court is opened and says, "Please, yer Honor, can ye give me a warrant for a boy who fired a stone at my house and broke a pane of glass?" An Irish woman:—"My husband is going home to the ould counthry. He gives me no support for meself and me children. He has \$16 a week and has a couple of hundred dollars in the bank. He wants me to get a whitewash brosh and croose about to help support me family." A woman in a widow's weeds, but whose husband is still alive, complained that another man, the father of her child, yet unborn, "wouldn't live with her or give her no support." An Irishman, all brown and dirt.—"A man knocked down the posts that I put up my shutters against. It was all about a little burean thong." A nice looking lady, whose mother keeps boarding house—"A man has been boarding with my mother and has cleared out and left his children with us." A dark "complected" girl, in a straw hat, with blue ribbons—"I want to get my clothes, I dol her I'd be after paying her as soon as I got the money. I offered her \$3 and she wouldn't take it; it was all I had. I haven't got no clothes for a change." A boy who speaks Dutch—"My father beats me so I can't live with him. I want he should pay me \$5 a week for my board." A woman who has had a quarrel with her. landlord.—" Me rint has been raised. When it was raised me landlord, he asked me if I would be after keeping the place. Says I sartuly; I have no objections to payin a half a dollar more a month. Now he would be after waning to send me out to-morrow." An Israelite who seemed to be much worried in his mind—"A man beat me vile I was taking mine lager." A man with a black mustache and his hair cropped very short, standing out over his bead like bristes, accompanied by another man in charge of an effort.—""He and fire two courselling about. me out to-morrow." An Israelite who seemed to be much worried in his mind.—"A man beat me vile I was taking mine lager." A man with a black mustache and his hair cropped very short, standing out over his bead like bristies, accompanied by another man in charge of an officer—"He and him are all the time quarrelling about the chidren; at least he is; I'm not." A foul tatter-dermalion of about thirty—"He grandmother is arrested; I mean me woman's mother. She was down yesterday on the dock with a basket;" [one of six dock thieves locked up the day before]. A woman in a shaker bonnet—"Please yer Honor, Judge, I've come here to see if you can lind me a little assistance. While I was washing me iwo geese, named Mother McGrady and Mother McGrady and Mother McGrady and Mother McGrady and with three onions on her face come up to me and give me six fine slathers of a broom sick. She then slapped a pail of dirty water on to me and aid 'li's time you was baptized again, you dirty Protestant turncost,' just as though I had not been baptized in my infancy by old Father Mooney." A man with a strong foreign accent, good clothes and a business air—"Des voman got some deflerent recommendations from our house and went about making folks believe she was one honest woman Father Mooney." A man with a strong foreign accent, good clothes and a business air—"Des voman got some defierent recommendations from our house and went about making folks believe she was one honest woman in need of work, and when work was given her she never come back." A woman who resembled somewhat in her general make-up a hen just after a thunder shower—"The woman I live with struck me with a pail. I have witness for trat. I'd be thankful to yer Honor if you would give me a warrant to bind her to the pase." A little girl that could scarcely look over the top of the Judge's desk—"This man," putting in his defence—"There so use talking, Judge, I didn't hit her good or bad, high up or low down." The little girl—"I have got witnesses." The man—"Bon't you believe that, your honor. It's as false as it can be; I'd cut my throat before I would hit a child." An old woman who does washing—"These two gentiemen took my pocketbook with filteen dollars in it; I've washed for them for two or three months past." A young man, with yellow hair, six months married—"My mother-in-law came over and licked my wife because she cut her hair, and took away everything she gave her." A man with black eye.—"The man was standing at the coal-box and picked up a poker and hit me a crack, and sald to me, "Git out the way, you accoundrel, or I'll cut the livers out o' ye." A woman with a child in her arms, and an expression in her face that would furnish a study for an artist, having a Francesca Da Rimini on his easel—"A billy yout is going crasy around the streets, and he came up and knocked my child. Please sir, can't I have him arrested." Two Irish women, one large, the other small; the large one—"Your honor, I was always willing to fight me way, but I've been sick and am too wake and I wan't her bound to keep the pase." An ancient looking landlady—"My servant girl left my house the other night and took my husband's pocketbook and three pounds of prues." An old woman with a wall-eye, and tremulous as a reed in an autumn wind—"My little

# STATEN ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED .- On Sunday morning, at about six o'clock, the body of an unknown man was found drowned at Burger's dock, near the old Quarantine. As the body was still warm when discovered it is supposed he went into the water for the purpose of bathing, when he was suddenly taken with tramps. The deceased was a heavy built man, about five feet ten inches in height, wore a large goatee of redulah color, and was about forty years of age, his clothes, which were found on the dock, consisted of a black alpaca sack coat, black vest, dark gray pants, straw hat and gaiter boots; in the pockets were found a German silver watch and two keys, to one of which a card was attached marked No. 19. He was evidently a German by birth, and by all appearances very respectable. Coroner Gould held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of accidental death by drowning was rendered.

An Alleged Case or Seduction.—Henry Walker was brought up a few days since before Judge Garrett, at man was found drowned at Burger's dock, near the old

EXEMPLY OF HER RARAH WHILE.

Mrs. Surah Weible testified that she recollected the lay as the spring spoken of by former witness; that was the spring spoken of by form the spoken of by form t

## CHIL'Z AND PERU.

OUP. SANTIAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Vindication of General Kilpatrick's Private Champeer-Rumbling of Earthquakes and Revolutions on the South Pacific Coast. Santiado, August 3, 1866. In my letter from Valparaiso of the 1st 1 stated that

In my letter from Valparaiso of the 1st I stated that there was some doubt of the government negotiating the loan recently authorized by Congress, and that meetings between the Minister of Finance and the bankers were being held on the subject. Yesterday the arrangement was effected, the government having threatened to issue paper currency, and the banks subscribe to four millions and the merchanis take the remaining half million, at rates before mentioned—namely, bonds at eighty-five, bearing eight per cent. This, it is believed, will reheve the government from its pecuniary embarrassments and enable it to go on with the preparations for defence. The subject of imposing an internal revenue tax somewhat similar to that adopted in the United States has been discussed considerably, but as yet Congress seems to be afraid of touching the question. Such a tax would raise a powerful faction sgainst the government, as the majority of the people are bitterly opposed to it; but there is no quesition as to the ability of the government to enforce such a law, if made, and until that is done the finances must remain in an unsatisfactory condition to an indefinite period.

to enforce such a law, if made, and until that is done the finances must remain in an unsatisfactory condition to an indefinite period.

Sails for Callao on Monday the 6th inst., and the Peruvian Minister, Mr. Pardo, goes home by the steamer today, on business connected with Admiral Montero's difficulty with the new commander, Tucker, who also starts for Peru to-day. It was rumored in Santiago last night that Tucker had gut possession of the fleet and had assumed command, but I am unable to trace the report to a reliable source. Captains Butts and McCockie, who came out with Tucker, and each of whom was to have a vessel to command, will leave with Tucker, and still expect to get possession of the vessels; but the belief prevalls here that when the squadron reaches Poru General Pardo will be induced to modify his orders on the subject. It is very certain that the efficiency of the squadron will not be augmented by putting officers in command who are so bitterly opposed by all of the officers and crows of the fleet.

Last week we had a smart shock of earthquake, which in Copiapo, in the north of Chile, caused considerable alarm for a few moments. Here the only effects were the aronsing of every one from sleep about two o'clock. A. M., and the jingling of crockery. As we have two or three shakes every month, however, not much attention is paid to them. Since the sudden destruction of Mendoza, just over the mountains, four years ago, where 14,000 persons were instantly killed, the shocks are regarded here with more uneasiness than before; but the alarm does not come on till after the vibration has ceased, and then is as speedily dissipated, as experience has shown that the destructive earthquakes do all the mischief at a single-jerk, without any premonitory trembling vibra'ion. It is not pleasant, however, to be avaied in the lating does not come on till after the vibration has ceased, and then is as speedily dissipated, as experience has shown that the destructive earthquakes do all the mischief at a single-jerk,

have an earthquise saint whom they patronize in the most devout manner.

GENERAL KILPATRICK'S TROBELER.

The last mail from the United States brought extracts from various newspapers, accusing General Kilpatrick, our Minister at Santiago, with indecent conduct, and stating that the charges under investigation at the State Department would probably lead to his recall from Chile. The following letter is a relutation of the calumny:—

VALPARAISO, July 30, 1866.

GENERAL KILPATRICK—SIR.—It has been with the greatest surprise and indignation that we, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, have read an article published in the Panama Star and Heroid of the tenth of the present month, in which it is stated that charges have been made against you to the government of the United States, and that the result of the investigation which was in course of being made might probably be your recall from the poet you now hold as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the government of this Republic.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we can offer our

from the post you now hold as Minister Pienipotentiary of the United States near the government of this Republic.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we can offer our testimony as to the utter falsehood of the charges to which that article alludes, and we will, at any time that it may be deemed necessary, ratify what we now assert, namely: that since your residence in this country no circumstance has come to our knowledge, nor do we believe that any has existed, that could in the slightest degree serve as a foundation for such a malicious charge as the one in question. It may be that the statement made in the Star and Hereld relative to charges having been made against you is unfounded, and that no such charges may have been made, which we really believe to be the case, in the absence of all foundation for such charges but notewithstanding, we consider that it is but right and proper that a manifestation from your countrymen here should be made, in order to give the lie to such an infamous imputation, and counteract the impressions which the publication of such an article might make on those who are unacquainted with your course of life in this country, if left uncontradicted. Please accept that apontaneous expression of our semiments, not only as what is due to the cause of truth and justice, but also as a testimony of the hish consideration and respect which we entertain for a fellow-entizen who in the late struggle for the preservation of the Union distinguished himself so highly.

To Gen. Jureon Kelparance, Minister Pienipotentiary of

for the preservation of the Union distinguished himself so highly.

To Gex. Judson Khlpatrick, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Santiago.

Signed by A. W. Clark, U. S. Consul; John Brown, Director of the National Bank of Chile; John Wheelwright and Henry A. Ward, of the firm of Alsop & Co.; Alfred Ward, P. H. Denano, C. Wolf, Henry L. Stevens and Louis Rudotojhus, importers and wholesate merchanis; P. McKellar, banker, and Thomas S. Page and E. W. Burton, American physicians.

Appended to this letter is the following:

SANTIAGO, July 31, 1866.

We the undersugned citizens of the United States resident in the city of Santiago, having read the foregoing letter agened by American citizens resident at Valparaiso, cheerfully concur in the sentiments therein expressed, and therefore desire to add our names to the list. Henry Meigl (the ratiroad millionaire), Dudley Rogers & Co., Aughstus Gaze, G. H. Whiting, James McGill, J. M. Clafop and J. B. Hill.

All the newspapers of Santiago and Valparaiso have also characterized the accusations as false in every respect, it do not propose to undertake General Klipatrick's defence in my correspondence more than to add my denial of the statements referred to. The motives of the author of the charges, and of the slanderer who

arrived here on the 27th and on the 29th his family gave an enterta meent in Santiago. He spoke warmly of the people of New York, and of the sympathy he met with for Chile, and acknowledged that the restraint imposed upon him by the United States in his efforts to fit out vessels was not inconsistent with their principles of strict neutrality.

LINA, August 14, 1866. My last despatch was closed amid the national rejoicing on the anniversary of the independence of Peru. The 28th was, of course, the great day, yet the whole week succeeding was given up to general festivity. If there was a shade less enthusiaem displayed in the popular demonstrations than on former occasions it was prob-ably to be accounted for, not on the ground of disaffection toward the existing government, but as incidental to the prevailing scarcity of money. In Peru the government, has been accustomed to support the higher classes of the people, and as a natural consequence any governmental retrenchment is felt in the community. That fewer dwellings than usual were illuminated and less estentations display indulged in was therefore in sality a compliment to the economy and purity of the present administration.

tious display indulged in was therefore in righty a compliment to the economy and purity of the present administration.

REMERTOR REVOLUTIONS AGAINST PRIDE.

At the same time it is true that many are secretly plotting against General Prudo and his policy. Vith a restlessness which betokens a selfish rather than particite zeal these men are planning new disturbances. It is nothing to them that after long years of misrule and revolution the country is beginning to enjoy the blessings of order and peace; that after an administration whose aim was to aggrandize itself even at the price of betraying the nation to its hereditary enetses, there has succeeded a ruler whose policy is eminetily loyal and whose victories have proved his wisdom; that in place of the universal neglect of all internal improvements we have at last the prospect of railways, telgraphs, roads and bridges to be built by the governmenth the interest of the national development. These unary, disloyal spirits are ready for any change which sides them a new chance of personal advancement. Hey are an unnatural element in any orderly society, as their absence would be a blessing.

I am confident, however, that their mahinations will be unsuccessful. Their hopes have been frustrated by the magnanimous and patriotic action of lengal Prade, it has been the oft-repeated accusation f his enemies that he was seeking to make himself perplual dictator, or at least was accuming to continue hiestraordinary powers beyond the term originally proposed. To all this he has given the lie. On the 28th of July when the nation was once again paying him the tribte of graitude for all he had done to redeem and vindices his country's honor, he issued his decree convoking Cogress and calling for a popular presidential election. Farry measure has been taken to render the proposed election a direct and honest expression of the popular willand, whatever may be the result, General Prade will olde unwaveringly by it. It is not apprehended that thre will be any very considerable o

No Duel Dreamed of by GeneralSheridan or R. King Cutler, New Onlease, lept. 2, 1806,

No correspondence has passed between King Outler and General Sheridan in reference to stud, as is alleged. Senator Cutter feels hurt at theoficial allusion made to him by the commander, but a seeting has not

### THE FASHIONS.

OUR PARIS (SPECIAL) FASHIONS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Imperious Goddess Half Crazy at an Imperial Fete-Original Styles and Garlic Sausage in the Theatres and Streets-What was Worn at a Royal Wedding at the Madeleine-Dresses of the Bride, the Bridesmaids and The Eldebly Friends.

Parts, August 17, 1866.

Many of your readers have very probably spent the 15th of August in Paris since Napoleon III. was proclaimed Emperor "by the will of the nation." Those who have done so know exactly what the nation is composed of,

and those who have not may take my word for gospel truth when I say that on that day fashions are openly outraged by the component parts of that august body. And no wonder. The fair sovereign fashion herself, who on all other occasions is supreme and despotic, regularly leaves the capital, aghast and horror struck, as soon as the cannon announces the dawn of that grand day, the fete day of the people.

Thanks to short skirts and top boots, she was not long at her toilet on Wednesday last. The first boom from the Invalides awoke her, and before the echoes of the last had died away she was on the road to St. Cloud, where she attended the Emperor's levée, and probably congratelated him on his recovery from recent illness. A dainty and delicate lady is that mistress of mine; she abhors the smell of that peculiar powder which does not go through the hands of court perfumers, and therefore smells so strong of—Prussians. I cannot quite hlame her, though I have been told by very young officers, who had a trick of expanding their nostrils while imparting the information, that the smell of gunpowder is "deliciously intoxicating." It would perhaps be a blessing to society if their superiors would let them take a little more of it than they do come in for just at present. However, that is a suggestion of my own, and present. However, that is a suggestion of my own, and not of my lady Sovereign's, who might like me to leave all the officers to herself, and therefore I return to my

which were all open gratis, and grieettes in Grecian bandlets did hang on the arms of muscular heroes in blue smock frocks, and children did sit astride on hon ored parents' shoulders. Mothers, too, in close crimped caphorders, did follow with backets of provisions to be discussed between acts. Then they all came to a stop round the playhouses, where they stood in orderly ranks till the doors were opened. And what a rush there was when that came to pass! Many a crinqline had to experience that narrow is the way which leads to the glory of the Châtelet. Alas! yes, the daughters of the nation still hang fondly on to their steel hoops. Many of them in the crowd pointed at those of their wiser sisters who had already dis-carded them. When every available corner was disposed of inside, and eager spectators were packed as evenly as sardines in a tin box, I could have defied the minutest

were by hundreds, coquettish looking bows stuck in braided hair ad libitum; snowy white muslin 'kerchiefs, artistically draped round faultless profiles, with a cap here and there put on as only French girls can put on here and there put on as only French girls can put on caps—neatness, cleanliness and joy everywhere; but a total lack of what I and your readers call novelties. And after all, thought I, where is the harm? what has Fashion to do here? She could but put a chill on the undisguised mirth of these independent pleasure-seekers. The actors would perhaps not play half so well as now before a more refined audience; it is certain they would not be half so loudly applauded if Jouvins' kids had covered those broad, hard hands which clap and clap without so much as ceiting red afterwards. I also ob-

would not be half so loudly applauded if Jouvins' kids had covered those broad, hard hands which clap and clap without so much as getting red afterwards. I also observed that the thumping of umbrelias, energetically held by old ladies, in the pit, was just as agreeable to the artists on the stage as the flutter of fans generally is on other occasions.

Having no fashion business to attend to at the Châtelet I therefore left the enthusiastic admirers of Cindrilion in the enjoyment of fairy scenery, melon and garits amage. What was I to do with myself? Turn which way I would the atmosphere was perfumed with the above edibles, and that in cholera weather. Fashion, I again repeat, und deserted, and I am sure Wolsey felt no more than I did when he thought, too late, that he had served his master too well; only Wolsey's master was a very bad man, whatever people may say about his being the Defender of the Faith, whereas Fashion is only an idea too whimsical, and she can be reasoned with, which no one altempted with the King, who took six wives to himself and—the gout.

That I and Wosey were both left in the lurch is pretty clear, and that we both had to get out of it does not admitt of a doubt. History knows what Wolsey did; it never will what I endured till my sovereign came back the next morning and we met at a wedding. Our meeting was tender, though my feelings were subdued.

I shall not say how the bride was dressed, but simply ask if brides are not always dressed in white silk, trimmed with lace and cordons of orange blossoms It lact it is almost insulting to mention the orange blossoms at all, for every one knows that the absence thereof implies a total want of etiquette. The bride in question differed from others in that she was a foreign princess and could wear a good deal more lace round her train than the generality of brides, and the said train had been expressly ordered not to exceed a yard in length, "because of the beadle." Most considerate forethought It is likely that worthy appreciated it more than a

Madeleine that day:—
A toilet of glace taffeta striped peagreen and white, and cut "a fourreau," with a tight fitting peagreen jerkin without sleeves, trimmed with white jet and fringe. The sleeves were made of striped glace, like the skirt, and from the shoulders there fell cluny streamers over peagreen ribbon fringed with white jet beads; the same on the neck at the back of the jerkin.

A white catalan, made of white jet beads and trimmed with a fall of lace, was tied under the chignon behind by means of narrow green ribbon dotted over at intervals with moss rosebuds. A meas rose was placed on the right side just over the ear. The effect of this dress in the midday sur was perfectly dazzling. The lady who were it was a blonde; she had crystal and gold ornaments in her cars.

Another so less admired toilet was worn by a brune. Her dress was cut "à la princesse," and made of very light maize corded silk, with a siender black stripe on it. The pockets, shoulders, reams and train of the robe were all scolloped, and in each fection there was a black lace leaf worked over with gold thread abres.

The chapean was a maize tuile Lamballe, covered over with a net-work of gold thread. Coral carrings and a coral comb over a chignon of raven black curls completed the toilet.

There were mauve and violet robes "à la princesse," rasass.

The bride's sisters were light blue silk, painfully flat

There were mauve and violet robes "à la princesse," en mass.
The bride's sisters were light blue silk, painfully flat and narrow in from. Over these undisguised fourreaux inssee white lama lace loose jackets, and on the top of their heads little rounds of lace, on which hung white jamin, sweet brief rolings and blue harbells. The same flowers in their ears and among their tuile strings. Violet petitocats under mauve tunics, cut in points, mauve boots, gloves and catalans of flat violets look most modest, fresh and tempting. Let those who say looks are not to be trusted admire the excemble and say no more about it.

The elderiv ladies all wore striped silks, silver gray or plain chone.

Teplums are most worn at the watering places, but

## GENERAL STONEMAN'S MEMPHIS SPEECH.

The following is a full report of the speech made by General Stoneman at the Memphis meeting to ratify the t will be remembered, General Forrest presided:-

proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, over which, it will be remembered, General Forrest presided:—

\*\* Frishing And Fellow Countries—You have called before you not a partisan nor a politician, but a simple citizen of the government of the United States, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West. The war in which the people of this greatest of all great countries has been engaged during the past eventful years is ended; the issues upon which that war was based are settled. If there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven; if there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven; if there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven; if there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven; if there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven; if there is anything to forgive let it be forgiven; if there is anything to be forgot let it be forgiven; if there is anything to be forgot let it be forgiven; if there is anything to forgive let in the country and one flag. The object for which you are all assembled here to-night is, as I understand it, reconstruction and reunion. You may force a separated man and wife to live in the same house, lodge in the same room, but they will never be reunited as man and wife until they have first become reconciled. I said the war was ended. As we were enemies in war, let us be again friends, and in this sentiment I know that none will jois me more heartily than the gallant and distinguished President of this assemblage. The bravery that was displayed during the past by each one engaged in the war, let it be the common property of all. We soldiers who did the fighting are reconciled and want peace and harmony, and we call upon you editors and orators of the land to aid us with your pus and tongues. Preachers of the Gospel whose solemn obligation is to preach peace and good will, we ask your prayers and invocations, and from you, faur maidens and noble mairons, who during the hating cheered us with your smiles and frightened us with your frowns, lend us the potency of your power in the ac

much I will say—I have been a member of a club for nearly a quarter of a century, and which was organized three-quarters of a century are. By the constitution of that club its President is elected every four years. Its first President was George Washington; its present Fresi-dent is Andrew Johnson, whom the people call "Our Andry".

### SANITARY.

The Cholera in New York-Reports from Brooklyn, &c..

There was a slight increase in the number of new cholera cases reported yesterday, consequent upon the warm weather of the past few days.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CASES.

letin of the Health office during the twenty-four hours ending at two P. M. yesterday:—

Emma O'Neill, 11 Washington street.

Edward Kelly, 325 East Thirty-second street.

Edward Squires, 28 Rossevelt street.

Mary Jones, Fifty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

George Seifert, Fortleth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

George Seifert, Fortieth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenes.

THE CHOLERA IN SROOKLYN.

There is no special news in regard to the cholers in Brooklyn. It has ceased to be epidemic, and in the majority of the cases now reported the disease can be directly traced to the use of improper food, such as unripe truit and vegetables. The following is the official list of new cases reported for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon:

Thomas Kenny, 122 East Baltic street.

Thomas Casey, Twenty-first street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; dued September 2.

Agnes McDonsid, 118 Front street; died September 2.

Amar Kliey, corner Richards and Dikeman streets; in a critical condition.

## The Cholera in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sept. 2, 1866
The Rev. Robert Wallace, delegate from the Irish con ference to the Methodists of the United States, died here of cholera this morning, after a few hours' illness, aged fifty-four years. He landed in New York on the 22d ult., and arrived here on Saturday. He was to have preached at Morris Chapel to-day, but died an hour before the time for the congregation to assemble. There were twelve deaths from cholera during the last forty-eight hours.

Cholera Among the Troops Near Richmond.

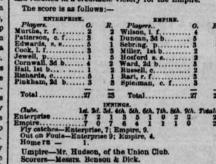
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2, 1866.

Several cases of cholera occurred during the past week among the troops at Camp Grant, near this city. The disease is reported increasing in that locality. No recent cases in Richmond.

The Cholera in St. Louis. There were about sixty cholera deaths yesterday. An incomplete mortality report of the week ending Friday shows 330 burials from cholera. About 450 is probably the true number of deaths for the week, which is only one-third of the interments of the preceding week.

### THE NATIONAL GAME

The game between the above named clubs, played on Wednesday at Hoboken, was well and sharply played and resulted in a creditable victory for the Empire.



Gotham vs. Liberty.

The return match between the Gotham Club of New York and the Liberty Club of New Brunawick, played on Friday afternood at Hoboken, resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 22 to 18, in a game of eight innings. The ninth innings had been commonced and was played all but one hand to lose on the side of the Gotham, and the score stood even; the Liberty Club, having drawn a blank in the first innings, the Gotham scoring four, when the umpire called the game.

Fulton Market vs. M. M. Van Dyke.
The return game between these clubs was played on
Wednesday afternoon, on the Union Ground, Williamsburg, and recuted in a victory for the Fulton Market, by
a score of 37 to 35, in a game of ten innings.

The return game between the two above named clubs was played on the former's ground, East New York, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, and resulted in a victory for the Rutgers by a score of 32 to 18.

Shrewsbury vs. Juanita.

The Greenburg club, of Dobbe Ferry, played a match game with the Juanitas, of Sing Sing, on the grounds of the latter, on Wednesday, August 29. The best play exhibited was by Messra Hubbell and E. Coffin, both in the field and at the bat. This was the second of a series of home and home matches, of which each club has gained one. The third will be played soon. Below is the score:

GREENBURG.

Players.

O. R. Players.

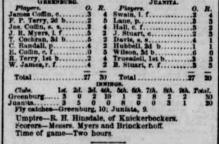
JUANITA.

Players.

O. R. Junes.

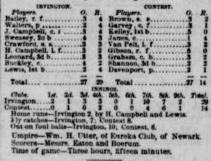
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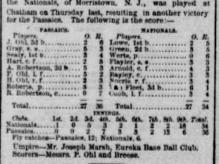


Irvington vs. Contest.

The return game between the above named clubs was played on Thursday last at Irvington, and resulted in the deceat of the Contest by the following score:—



the Nationals, of Morristown, N. J., was played at



Fargis, of Yorkville vs. Enterprise, of Mana-husett, L. I. An interesting match took place Thursday afternoon between these two clubs on the grounds of the former, at 114th street and First avenue, ending in victory for the Fargis, by a score of 35 to 25.

Mohawk, Jr., va. Eric.

The Mohawk, Jr., of the Battery, and the Eric, Jr., played a match game of ball on Thursday last, at the Eiysian Fields, which resulted in a victory for the Mohawk by a score of 40 to 20.

Oriental vs. Active.

These two junior clebs played a match on Thursday,
30th ult., on the grounds of the Alliance Base Bail Club, Sixty-third street and Third avenue, for a silver ball and championship, which resulted in a victory for the Orien-tals by a score of 34 to 16 m a game of six innings.

which resulted after an exciting game in favor of the Knicks, as will be seen by the score. One of the notices ble features of the game was the treble play of the Knick erbockers by Noble, W. Reed and A. Reed. The game resulted in the success of the Knickerbockers by a score of 39 to 28.

Rochelle, and the latter of Peiham, was played om August 25, on the grounds of the former, and resulted in the defeat of the Nonparell by a score of 27 to 23.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. -At half-past twelve o'clock

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—At half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday last Edwin Malloy, residing in Portland avenue, near Myrtle, in stepping off a curbatione made as mis-step, fell and broke his leg. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

At about the same hour Catherine Fancher, aged twelve years, residing at No. 104 Navy street, fell from the second story of a new house in Carlton street and sustained serious injuries.

A boy named Peter Extine, residing at No. 30 Raymond street, cut his foot with a piece of glass, severing one of the main arteries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

ALEXED SHOPLIFTER.—Mary E. McCormick, aged eighteen, dressmaker, was arrested on Saturday last by a detective from the Contral Police office, charged by MrsudeClinchy, storekeeper, No. 311½ Fulton street, with stealing several yards of valuable lace, of the value of \$25. The property was found on the person of the prisoner.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Geo. Rothberg, a cleak, aged

ALEGED EXPEZZEMENT.—Geo. Rothberg, a cleak, aged twenty-two years, was arrested on Saturday last by the police of the Forty-third precinct, on the complaint of Henry Scheriff, his employer, charged with embezzling the sum of \$73, which he had collected and failed to make proper roturns of.

Burniary.—The residence of Mr. Dailey, corner of Orange and Henry streets, was entered by burglars between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. The rogues gained admission by prying open the shutters on the rear basement windows, but they became alarmed and filed without securing any booty.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—John Neely, aged forty-two years, a fireman, was arrested on Saturday by an offices of the Forty-second precinct, charged with attempting to commit a burglary in the residence of Mr. Parker, corner of York and Main streets. He entered the rear of the enclosure to the premises, climbed up the grapa arbor, and was in the act of breaking open a window shutter when he was detected and arrested.

Grand Largency.—Fred Busch was strekied on Saturday, charged with stealing a bag containing sighting worth \$100 from an express wagen, the property of Philip A. Roskel, No. 117 John street. New York. The

worth \$100 from an express wagon, the property of Philip A. Roskel, No. 117 John street, New York. The prisoner was taken before Justice Morehouse, who held him to ball for trial.

# NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE

Jersey City.

OPENING OF THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE —This splendid building, which has been erected by the contributions of St. Mary's congregation, at a cost of about \$50,000, will be opened to-day for the admission of pupils. It is situated at the corner of South Sixth and Erre streets, and reflects great credit as well on the energetic pastor as on the faithful congregation, who have so lavishly endowed the parish with an edifice that will stand a monument to their zeal and piety.

Church Pickic.—A pichic will be held to-day at Christ's

Chirach Pichic.—A pionic will be near to-day at Chirach Farm, by the congregation of the Church of St. Beni-face (German), the proceeds of which are to be applied to the repairs of the church. The school children of both sexes will turn out, headed by their teachers, and az efficient band has been secured for the occasion.

Fort Lee.
A Day of Enjoyment,—Since the opening of the new ferry from Manhattanville Fort Lee has been hand ferry from Manhattanville Fort Lee has been hand a somely patronized by pleasurejseekers. Yesterday any exodus took place to the groves and retreats around the Palisades, while the boat plying from Christopher street brought up a large crowd every trip. It is gratifying to state that no accident has occurred at the new ferry, though a suitable dock has not yet heen erected. Anxious to afford every accommodation to the public Captain George Annett has placed the old landing dock at the disposal of the ferry company till a new one is erected.

Weeklawyken.

Weelinwkeu.

Sensous Accident.—A gentleman named Alfred E.—
Robinson, of South Breoklyn, was driving in a light wagon on the river road yesterday afternoon when one of the springs broke. He alighted, and while stooping to connect the springs with a cord the borse suddenly started, and the man was struck in the head with the axle, while the wheel ran across his leg below the knee. The horse was soon stopped, and the man baving been assisted, was found to be more stunned than injured. It was considered the log was not broken.

An amateur boat race took place on Saturday on the Hudson, at Lewisburg, opposite Poughkeepsie, the contestants, of whom there were five, being attaches of the Daity Eagle office. The arrangement was that all should row in working boats a distance of one mile down the river from the dock of Lewisburg, on the west shore, turn a stake boat from east to west and return. The prizes were three in number, and the contestants William Brink, compositor; George Graham, compositor; Augustus Gidiey, book keeper; George W. Davids, local editor, and John J. Platt, junior editor. Oliver H. Booth was referee. The boats, five in number, started at a quarter to six. Mr. Platt, when he was a short distance down the river, pulled out of the race, and the remaining four came in in the following order:—Brink first, in, 11:28; Graham second, in 11:35; Davids third, in 11:38, The rear was brought up by Gidley. A gentleman from the establishment of Henderson Brothers, watchmakers, timed the race. Several ladies and gentlemen were spectators of the sport.

Fign.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 18 Dover street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

For Other Deaths See Second and Third Pages.

MISCELLANEOUS. A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—SEND 50 CENTS AT once, and secure a teket in the OPENING FAIR.

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CHOLERA.—Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and T. J. Daveniport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in choices was Chlorodyne. (See Lancet, December 31, 1863). Like Rrowne's Chlorodyne. (See Lancet, December 31, 1863). Like Rrowne's Chlorodyne. (See Lancet, December 31, 1863). Like Rrowne's Chlorodyne. (See Lancet, December 31, 1864). Like Browney's Chlorodyne. (See Lancet, December 31, 1864). Research and the college of the college

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